## NEW YORK HERALD

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STR 

AMUSEMBNTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY TREATRE, Broadway, near Britect - Dot; on, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARYS. WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. IRVING HALL, Irving place.—BLIND TON'S GRAN TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery -SING-

GEORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTREAM, BALLADS. MUNICAL GRMS. &C., Fifth Avenue Opera House Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—RAW RECRUITS. BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway, opposite fetropolitan Hotel—Etming AN SINGING, DANJING, &c.— HE SPHYNK, A HEAD WITHOUT A BODY.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broat-HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETR

COOPER INSTITUTE, Aster Place.—Great Fair of the

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.-PANORAMA AND DIC

#### WITH SUPPLEMENT. New York, Tuesday, April 10, 1866.

#### ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

#### The Herald the Great Organ Business Public.

Annexed are the returns to the Internal Revenu Department of the receipts from advertising of all the daily papers of this city for two years. In the first column are the receipts for thirteen months, being the year 1864, with one month of 1863, and in the second column are the receipts for the twelve months of 1865:-Thirteen months

Paper.	ending Dec. 31, 186	4. Fear 1865.
Herald	\$577,455	\$662,193
Tr bune	260,960	301,841
Times	251 812	284,412
Evening Post	163,177	222,715
World	128,056	177,204
Journal of Commer	ce 109,595	173,646
Transcript	62,644	164,461
Staats Zeitung	67,550	126,380
Sun	94,328	101,793
Commercial Advert	iser 60,322	77,556
Daily News	48,968	77,048
Evening Express	52,350	68,742
New Yorker Demok	rat 21,052	25,734
Totals	\$1,878,267	\$2,483,724

This shows the Henand to be, by its extensive and emprehensive circulation, the chief organ of the advertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communi cating their business wants to the public,

#### RAPID STEREOTYPING THE HERALD.

Last evening the stereotypers of the HeralD perfo a feat in their peculiar department of the paper une-qualled by any other effort on record. In order to comlete our large daily edition in time for the mails we are BRRAID, or one set for each of our three areases. The twelve casts for the found and the forms
asing fages of the Herath were made and the forms
moulded, cast and fighted in exactly twenty-nine minwe reflect that each of these forms has, in the process of stereogypine to an ilrough the hands of moulders, easters and finishers, the rapidity with which the work was done will be apparent to every one.

### THE NEWS.

## THE CHOLERA.

The steamship England, Captain Grace, from Liver alt for New York, was forced to anchor of Halifax, Nova Scotia, yesterday, for medical aid. She is there detained in rigid quarantine, having choicra on coard. The disease appeared on Tuesday, the 3d of April when the first case occurred. Since then there were one hundred and sixty cases to yesterday morning. Fifty persons died. The engineers of the vessel were so she lies near the highthouse. The ship took out twelve hundred and two passengers and had a crew of Halifax, and the passengers were to be cared for, some in the nospital ship and others in shantles erected on the beach. The passengers are mostly Germans and Irish. It is thought that the disease was brought from

### THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. Wilson, as he gave notice Saturday, called for the condideration of the Civil Rights bill and the veto of the President as soon as the morning hour expired yes terday. A motion to lay it on the table was lost by a majority vote of eighty-four. The previous questi the passage of the bill was then seconded, and on the question being put, "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President?" the vote resulted, year as a member of the House and voted "yea." Mr. Sloan sent. The Speaker announced the passage of the bill, amid demonstrations of joy on the floor and in the galleries, and formally declared that the bill had become a

### THE PACIFIC.

The steamship New York, Captain Horner, from Aspin wail April I, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

In the war between Spain and the affied republics but one event of importance had occurred since in t advices. A Chilean transport steamer, the Paquete de Maule, was reported captured, with two hundred and fifty troops on board, by the Spanish frigate Blanca, off Chiloe Island. The allied fleet were reported blockated by the Numancia and Blanca in an inlet near Angud, the scene of the late naval conflict. A Peruvian versal had been sunk in the channel and heavy chains stretched across to prevent

the Spanish vessels from approaching.

Another revolution had been attempted in Panam headed by a Venezuelan named De Goda, resulting in the yout of the insurgents with considerable loss of life. The government forces took over one hundred prisoners. including De Goda. Order was speedily restored and

### EUROPE

y the arrival, yesterday, of the steamship England, off Halifax, and the Atlantic and flansa, at this port, we have news from Europe to the 29th of March, four days

The German question was still more serious. war crisis regarded as imminent. It was thought the financial condition of Austria would compel her to strike quickly after she was armed. Italy, it is now said, will preserve a strict neutrality during the struggle.

A special envey of the Fenian Bead Centre of the R. B. in said to be.

is spoken of as the grand courrier of Mr. Stephena. Before leaving for Paris Stephens visited London. It is claimed by his agent that half of the British troops it Ireland are Fenians, and that two hundred and fifty thousand Fenians were standing ready in that country to strike for freedom when the order is given." Fenian authorities in Union square were posed yesterday afternoon to took upon the news of the arrival of this gentleman as a hoax, and represented it as such to our reporter. A great many persons incline, however, to the opinion that "some dy" of the I. R. B. landed. Another Fenian armor spondent in Dublin says that Stephens could have placed "a formidable well armed force in the field."

The London There happy that the United Sexten

the Fenian invasion threats towards Canada, and, edi-torially, expresses its great reliance on Mr. D'Arcy McGee as a pillar of English strength in that colony. The agitation on the Reform bill question was increas-

the German steamships, from Southampton for New York, is denied by the Hamburg-American Company. Consols were dull in Loudon and closed, Marah 29, at market was heavy during the week (five days) and prices declined from one-half to three-fourths of a penny prices declined from one-half to three-fourths of a penny for American and one penny for other descriptions. On the 29th of March the market closed firmer. Breadstuffs were dull and provisions quiet and steady. The markets in Liverpool and London closed for the Easter holidays from Good Friday to Monday, April 2.

CONGRESS.

the Senate yesterday. The only action of importan was the passage of the Loan bill, after considerable of bate, in the same form as it research. of thirty-two yeas to seven nays.

the first business, but no reports were made under the call. The consideration of a resolution, lying over under the rules since January 10, declaring that the Househorish the utmost confidence in the President, and pledging its co-operation in support of his recon tion policy, was postponed for two weeks. A reso was offered instructing the Judiciary Committee is quire whether there is cause to believe that Jet quire whether there is cause to believe that Jefferson Davis, Jacob Thompson and others are guilty of con-spiracy or treason, and whether any legislation is necessary to bring them to trial in the district where the crime was committed. A resolution was offered that as the President had declared the insurrecsteps for the speedy trial of Jofferson Davis in that State. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the rights of naturalization to persons enlisted in the navy, the same as those enlisted in the army. A resolution to the effect that the tax on incomes should be removed as soon as the ordinary branches of revenue are sufficient was laid on the table. A joint resolution to increase for sixty dava, the import duty lifty per cent except on teps for the speedy trial of Jefferson Davis in that State on the table. A joint resolution to accept out days the import duty fifty per cent except or printing paper, unsized, used for books and printing paper, unsized, used for books newspapers only, was laid on the table. announced several appointments on ittees. A resolution was adopted requesting the Secre tary of the Treasury to withhold from distribution the eds of captured property to the captors or claimants intil the Supreme Court may determine as to the legality of such distribution. The morning hour having expired the Civil Rights bill was taken up and passed over the President's veto, by 122 year to 41 mays. The Speaker then declared the bill to be a law, amid mingled cheers

#### THE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate yesterday the bills to incorporate the New York Women's Medical College, and in relation to the serving process in New York city District courts, wer the serving process in New York city District courts, were passed. The bill for refunding the taxes of 1863 and 1864 to certain New York banks and insurance companies is the special order for to-day. Several bills were passed to a third reading.

In the Assembly yesterday bills to authorize the construction of a railroad in Hudson avenue and other streets.

n Brooklyn; to authorize the construction of a railroad in Greenpoint and other avenues in Brooklyn; to incorporate the American Society to prevent cruelty to an mals; to incorporate the National Temperance Society an Publication House; to change the route of the Broad way and Seventh avenue Railroad; for the relief of the common schools in Brooklyn; to regulate the taxes or lands taken or to be taken for the Cro railroad on Maspeth avenue, Brooklyn; to authorize the Sewer Commissioners of Brooklyn and to cancel a contract, were passed. A resolution was then adopted requesting the Representatives of New York to vote for the Civil Rights b'll, notwithstanding the veto of the President.

#### THE CITY.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, but transacte no business of importance. A petition from the Eric Railroad Company, praying for the widening of West atreet, was referred to the Committee on Streets. The subject of the Astoria ferry elicited a majority and a minority report from the committee in charge, the matter being finally laid over for future consideration. A resolution was adopted directing that the national colors be displayed from the City Hall and other public build-ings on the 12th inst., Henry Clay's birthday, and the

Soard adjourned to Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and transacted a large amount of routine business. Resolutions were adopted directing the Street Comm's sioner to adwere adopted directing the Street comm scioner to advertise for proposals to light the city with gas; ordering the printing of five thousand copies of Dr. Sayer's report on the cholera, and giving the City Inspector permission to occupy his office for thirty days. The question of postponing action in reference to widening Fulton street, which was made the special order for yesterday, was no

was received yesterday at the headquarters of the Health Board. An inspector submitted an interesting report on the condition of certain Five Points lodging

A public meeting was held last evening in the St.
Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, Fourth avenue, under
the auspices of the Ladies' Centenary Association. Chief
Justice Chase presided, and Bishops Janes and Simpson delivered addresses. A letter was read from the Hon. Wm. Lawrence, who was announced to speak, but who was detained in Washington in order to assist in the passage of the Civil Rights bill. The Chief Justice, in the course of his remarks, alluded to the passage of the Civil Rights bill, and claimed that the next step should be to give the ballot to the emancipated slaves.

be to give the ballot to the emancipated slaves.

The festival of the Annunciation, postponed from the 25th of March in consequence of Paim Sunday occurring on that day, was celebrated pesterday in all the Catholic churches throughout the city.

The New York Episcopal East Conference entered the fifth day of its session yesterday, in Brooklyn, Bishop Scott in the chair. The opening exercises were conducted by Presiding Elder Meade. Rev. Alexander Graham, who left the South on account of his political sentiments, was unanimously received into the Conference. sentiments, was unanimously received into the Confer-ence. Dr. Wheedon offered a series of resolutions on church unity with the General Conference of the Episcopal Church South, requesting the Bishops of the two church is Church South, requesting the Bisnops of the Concurrently to appoint some future Sabbath as a day of concert of prayer, public and private, in which they unite in prayer for a more perfect spirit of love, mutual confidence, mutual justice and nati The subject was referred to a committee. Rev. Mr. Finley, of Virginia, was introduced to the Conference. It was decided to hold the next session of ven. The Committee on the State of the Union offered a report, in which they state that a new era, full of promise, is just dawning up a them. They thank the Senate for the passage of the Civil Rights bill, recommending pastors and teachers to maintain the right of all classes of people to the brotherhood of man. The report was adopted and a copy ordered to be sent to the Senate of the United States. The session will be resumed

Senate of the United States. The session will be resumed this forenoon.

The case of the alleged privateer Meteor was resumed yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Betts. The prosecution having closed their case on Saturday last, counsel for the claimants stated to the court that they would not produce any evidence, but would rely upon that given by the prosecution, which, he contended, failed to make out a case against the vestal to a season of the evidence for sel. It was usual in civil cases, after the evidence for the prosecution closed, and the defence proposed to call no witnesses, for counsel on the other side to submit to the court the proofs upon which they relied for judg ment. Coursel submitted these proofs, after which counsel for the claimants made a statement of the points of law in the case on which they relied for the release of the vessel. The court then adjourned.

Another railroad suit was up jin the Superior Court yesterday before Judge Jones. The plaintiff was a boy,

whose foot was run over by one of the Ninth avenue cars, in consequence of jumping off the car while in

A sunt was commenced in the Court of Common Pleas
y-stering before Judge Daly, by Mrs. Photoe Shotwell
Rynders, wife of ex-United States Marshal Rynders, against
the executors of the late Wm. E. Burton, comedian. The have been due on promissory notes given by Mr. Burion during his lifetime for valuable consideration. The de-fendants claim that the notes were given as payment for

herefore, they were illegal and void. Case still on.
The case of Carl Noelte, who is charged with having
cfrauded Meyer & Co., bankers of Berlin, Prussia, by sev

d thalers, was again adjour day, in consequence of business engagements by Com-missioner Newton. Noelte still remains in the custody of the Sheriff of New York, who detains him at the suif plaintaiffs in civil actions, and declines on that groups surrender him to the United States authorities, before ons have been repeatedly made by counse

An argument took place before Judge Clerke at the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, between the Hudson River Railroad Company and their former attorney, Mr. Thomas M. North. The latter was removed from office, and, it is alleged, took away the legal papers of the cor-poration, refusing to give them up until his costs should

The Indian Agency libel suit was concluded yesterday, when Judge Mason charged the jury on the law and facts in the case. Under direction of the Court the jury will bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

In the case of the death of Caroline Schotz and John

In the case of the death of Caroline Schotz and John and William Rohde, the children who were supposed to have been poisoned or smothered by their mother in a shanty in Forty-seventh street, an inquest was held last evening at the Twenty-second precinct police station, at which the testimony of several witnesses was taken and opinions of the doctors who conducted the post mortem examination, and of Dr. Doremus, who made a chemical On the evidence the jury brought in a verdect to the effect that they believed there was cause to suppose that the deceased came to their death by suffocation at accordingly held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Second avenue, corner of Forty-seventh street, in a bakery belonging to F. H. Tiel. Loss about \$1,600; inbakery belonging to F. H. Tiet. Loss about 5-20, sured for \$1,000. An adjoining building, occupied as a crockery store, was damaged to the extent of \$800; Insured for \$1,000. Two tenement houses in East Forty-seventh street were considerably damaged; partially

The steamship Atlantic, from Bremen and Southam ton, with 900 passengers, the steamship Hansa, from the same ports, with 691, and the ship North American, from Liverpool, with 371, arrived at this port yesterday, making an aggregate of 1,962 passengers from Europe in one day. The England is in quarantine at Halifax with

The Shipping Intelligence and Shipping Advertisements will be found in the Supplement sheet.

The Marriages and Deaths are also published in the Supplement sheet this morning.

The stock market opened steady, became weak, and

closed firm yesterday. Gold was heavy and closed at 126% a 3%. The Money Article will be found in the

The decline in gold yesterday again upset all calcula tions about commercial values, and prices were all "at sea" once more. The actual changes noted were not but the markets were very sensitive. Petroleum was dull and drooping, and alm ost entirely nominal Cotton was inactive and nominal. Sugar quiet. Coffee heavy. On 'Change flour was dull and lower. Wheat was dull and heavy. Corn heavy. Oats lower. Pork irregular. Beef steady. Lard heavy, and whiskey dull and nominal.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood met in this city resterday in socret session. President Roberts' message was made public. Two hundred Fenians are reported to ave left Portland for Eastport, Me., yesterday afternoon oner was chartered to carry the arms

The excitement over the confederation resolutions still continues in New Brunswick. The anti-confederation minority of the upper house have sent in a protest against the address to the Queen favoring confed The government members were in consultation all day yesterday, and it is supposed will resign.

Rumor at Fortress Monroe whispers that Jeff. Davis is to be removed to Richmond on a writ of habeas corpus coming summer if not released, as his health is growin E. S. Rich's Bank of Exchange at Buffalo suspende

yesterday, it is supposed on account of embarrassment from the New York house. It is thought everything will be paid.

The Boston and Cuba Steamship Company's ste

Tonawanda, Captain Berry, on her way to Havana, on the 28th ult., went ashore on the Florida coast in a squall. The passengers, crew and most of the cargo be tween docks were saved.

The election in Hartford, Conu., yesterday, resulted in the triumph of the entire democratic ticket. This changes the entire political character of the city govern-

A fire at Edinburg, Indiana, on Friday, destroyed the Johnson House, Dombert & Co.'s woollen factory and Rickett and Co 's distillery. Loss sixty thousand dollars;

On Saturday night the steam saw mill at Dut-Point, Conn., owned by Henry C. Burgess, was entirely of stroyed by fire. Loss \$12,000; insurance \$2,500 in the Phoenix office.

## The Radical Faction and the Radical Press North and South.

Before the war the peace and harmony of the country were continually disturbed by a radical faction and a radical press, North and South. The Northern faction were the abolition radicals, and the Southern faction were the fire-eating pro-slavery secession radicals. The war cry of the aboli tion faction was, "no union with slaveholders," and that of the secession faction was "no union with Yankee abolitionists." The journals and newspapers of these two sec onal and disunion factions thus playedfinto each others hands, until the combustible political elements of the South were lighted up in the flames of the late terrible and bloody civil war.

For the preservation of the Union we have had to fight the most formidable and tenacion rebellion in the history of any people: a re bellion entered into for the perpetuation and expansion of slavery under a separate govern ment. That rebellion has been put down, and in putting it down we have swept the cause of all its woes, the institution of slavery, from the face of the land, and have rendered its re-establishment in any State impossible by an amend-ment of the federal constitution. Under this condition of things the masses of the people, North and South, are disposed to meet again in harmony under the old flag, and gradually work out the solution of the great problem of the future political and social status of the emancipated black race in the reconstructed South ern States.

But while bonest men are crying "peac peace," there is no peace. The radical abolition faction, and the radical press of the North are as clamorous now for the subjection of the South to the emancipated blacks as they were before the war for emancipation or disunion The Southern radical faction and their fire eating journals, on the other hand, are equally furious against any fusion or reconciliation with "the hated Yankees." In every possible way they are laboring to keep alive it enmities and revenges of the war Thus at every point they are embarraceing shape their State legislation and public opinion harmony with his general plan of restore tion. Thus upon every issue of reconstruction the Southern fire-eating radicals are furnishing capital to the Northern abolition radicals, and weakening the cause of the South.

We would again call upon the sober, sensible, thinking and responsible men of the Southern States to take these fire-cating secession radicals in hand, and turn them from their career of madness and tolly; otherwise conservative men of the North will plead

sional policy of liberality nce towards the excluded Southern

There is a great deal of mystery about Secretary Harlan remaining in the Cabinet and at the same time using his position to thwart the measures of Mr. Johnson's administration The fact that he does remain there, and is cooperating with the radicals, is proof of the po-litical demoralization among our public men. He not only retains his position in opposition to the wishes of the President, but uses the patronage of his department to assist the radicals in their efforts to defeat the policy of the ration of which he is a member. This is the first time in the history of our government that a Cabinet officer could be found who would openly oppose the policy of the President and yet retain his position in the Cabinet. At no former period have our public men shown so great a want of self respect as to remain in office under such circumstances. A disa-greement with the Executive on even a trivial matter of policy by a Cabinet officer was always followed by the resignation of the latter. That course was considered absolutely necessary to protect their own honor and retain public respect. But it seems that this rule no longer exists. Instead of resigning their positions the modern politicians only take that as an excuse to cling to their offices with all the greater tenacity.

Such appears to be the rule which governs Secretary Harlan in his political career. Not only does he conspire with the radicals in Congress to defeat the policy of Mr. Johnson's dministration, but his own subordinates go about the streets of Washington and openly denounce the President as a traitor. All this takes place every day, and yet Mr. Harlan offers no rebuke, but to all appearances encourages them to indulge in such demonstrations. He, at least, gives them an excuse by his example. They know that he will find no fault in their saying what he, by his acts, approves. The Secretary knows that he holds his office, even if the President removes him, until his successor is confirmed by the Senate, and upon this mere circumstance he holds on in order to accomplish all the mischief possible. Mr. Harlan, we believe, once claimed to be a minister of the gospel, or, at least, took upon himself the duty of pointing out to sinful man what was necessary for him to do to secure the salvation of his soul. Having taken upon himself that highest of all duties the public supposed that he would have too much sense of honor, of consistency and of respect for himself to pursue the course which he now does. We are surprised, therefore, that a man of his pretensions to purity and ability should stoop so low as he is now doing.

But President Johnson is treating the discordant element in his Cabinet with altogether too much leniency. They are embarrassing and weakening his administration, and if they cannot be brought to recognize the fact that decency and propriety call for their voluntary retirement, then he ought to remove them at once, and let the Senate take upon itself the responsibility before the people of rejecting m if that body choose. A move of that kind would strengthen the President and increase his popularity. Let him try the example on one or two members of his Cabinet by removing present incumbents and appointing vative republicans in whom the public have confidence, and he will soon find that a refusal to confirm will arouse a storm of indignation throughout the country that even the Senate cannot resist. Mr. Johnson has everything to gain and nothing to lose by a move of that kind. He cannot commence too soon for his own reputation or for the success of his administration.

THE ASIATIC CHOLFRA AT HALIFAX.-The accounts given this morning of the arrival of the steamship England at Halifax, bound to this port, with a number of faial cases of cholera on board dispels the hope created by halted in its Western march, if it had not made a retrograde movement. Communication with the England had not been allowed as we write this, but it is known that she had on board some forty fatal cases of cholera out of one hundred and sixty persons attacked. The whole number of passengers is stated at twelve hundred, an amount excessively large at any time, but particularly so when a fearing epidemic like that of the Asiatic cholera is liable to break out on board. Congress should immediately adopt measures prohibiting this excessive overcrowding of ocean steamers. This precaution is necessary to prevent that terrible loss of life by shipwrock which we are obliged so frequently to chronicle, and it is equally important that the same or more stringent regulations should be made to restrict the number of passengers, now that we have as we write this, but it is known that she had the number of passengers, now that we have evidence that the dreadful scourge has made tes appearance upon a vessel packed with human beings bound to this country. Moreover, this intelligence should spur our Health Commissioners to renewed and vizorous efforts to cleanse the city of everything likely to encourage or to breed contagion. They have done very well so far; let them go on in the good work

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE VETERANS. - In a circular issued to the heads of departments the President wisely declares it to be "eminently right and proper that the government of the United States should give earnest and substantial evidence of its just appreciation of the services of the patriotic men who, when the life of the nation was imperilled, entered the army and navy to preserve the integrity of the Union, defend the government and maintain and perpetuate unimpaired its free institu-tions." He therefore directs that in appointments to office in the Executive departments preference shall be given to such meritorious and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, particularly those who have been disabled by wounds received or diseases contracted in the line of duty, as may possess the proper qualifications. In this order the President has exhibited his high appreciation of the services of our veterans, and we hope it will be carried out, both in letter and spirit. If any of his Cabinet officers demur at it or refuse to put it into execution, such contempt of the President's wishes should be promptly and decisively met by the Executive.

Suspension of E. S. Rich's Bank of Exchange at Buffalo.

Buffalo, April 9, 1868.

E. S. Rich's Bank of Exchange closed its doors this forenoon. It is thought everything will be paid. The cause of suspension is stated to be from embarrassment of the New York house.

Balt Age tast the Executors of Be MARSHAL RYNDERS 'ND THE LEASE OF THE CHAP

DEERS STREET THEATER.
COURT OF COMEON PLEAS - PART 2.
Before Judge Paly.

The consideration for the notes, according to the defeants, was an agreement on the part of Mr. Rynders use his influence to induce the United States governent to lease Burton's theatre for the poses of court rooms and offices for the United States and United States Commissioners. The opinint sets up that the notes were made in 1859, were for \$2,000 each; that they were never paid, that the representatives of Mr. Burton refuse to pay the wherefore judgment for \$4,000 is demanded.

The answer of the defendants is very lengthy, but mentioned and described in the complaint was giby said William E. Burton to Isaich Kyndefs, the kyndefs, the was giby said William E. Burton to Isaich Kyndefs, the was ever given for the said note. That these defendants on their information and belief asy that the said note, mentioned and described in the complaint, was given by the said William E. Burton to the said Issaiah Rynders for the sole consideration of certain services alleged by the said Issaiah Rynders to have been rendered previously to the giving of said note by him, the said Issaiah Rynders, as the agent of, and on the retainer of the said Burton, and influence exerted by him, the said Issaiah Rynders, in favor of the said Burton, and at his request, in causing the United States of America to enter into a certain lease and contract with the said Burton on or about the let day of May, 1858, for the use and occupation and privilege of subsequent purchase by the said United States of America, for the purposes hereinafter mention d, at a certain price, of certain real estate owned by the said Burton, situate on the northerly side of Chambers street, in the city of New York; that the said real estate and the buildings thereon were to be, from the time of the making of the said lesse and contract between the said Burton and the said United States of America, used, and have been from that time ever since used, by the said United States for the purpose of holding the sittings of the Second circuit, and of the United States for the second circuit, and of the United States for the second circuit, and of the United States for the second circuit, and of the United States for the second circuit, and of the United States Marshal of the Southern district of New York; and for the use and accommodation and transaction of business by and for offices of the judges, effects, cierks and other officers of the said courts and of the United States Marshal of the Southern district of New York; and for the use and from that time thenceforth until the early part of the said United States District and Crevit Courts in the city of New York, and that the rendering of such services and the said isnah Rynders as an officer of the said fus

The Forty-Seventh Street Poisoning Case.

CORONER'S INQUEST—TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES—
VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The inquest in the case of Caroline Schotz and John and Whilam Rhode, the children who, it will be remem bered, were poisoned or smothered by their mother on the evening of the 17th of February last, in a shanty in Forty-seventh street, was held last evening, at the Twenty-second precinct police station, by Coroner

Twenty-sectors

Gamble.

The first witness called was Peter Eckhart, a bre
residing at No. 238 West Forty-s venth street, the
yard as that in which the occurrence took place,
testified that he was acquainted with Mr. R
and Mrs. Schotz for five years, and that
long as they lived in his neighborhood,
seven or eight months, they lived as
and wife, he saw Mrs. Schotz on the day of the
renc (Schurday, Folicuray IP, and saw Mr. Rohde
hait-past sax o'clock, whon Mr. Rohde came in
house and told him to bring a light and come in
house and told him to bring a light and come in
house; that his three children were dead and hi renes (Saturday, February 17), and saw Mr. Rohde about hait-past are oblock, when Mr. Rohde came into his house and told him to bring a light and come into his house; that his three children were dead and his wife was sick; and Mr. Rhode requested, and when he went into the house he say the three children were dead on the bed and the woman sick, lying on the floor, he knew the children were dead, because he feit them and they were cold; Mr. Rohde said he did not know what to do, but thought that he had better go to the station house and tell the police, and they both went to do not be said in house and tell the police, and they both went to band around the mouth, but they looked very clear; their eyes were clessed; the policeman came down right away; at tweive o'clock Mrs. Schotz was in her room preparang her dinner; she was friendly, and the regit away; at twelve o clock are. Scholz was in her room preparing her dinner; she was friendly, and the children wer all there and in good health, and he did not see them again until they were dead; he did not know how Robde and the woman lived, as Robde was not friendly with wirness; never heard Mrs. Scholz threaton to take her own life. Officer Byrne, of the Second precinct, testified to hav-ing been sent from the station house, in company with Ende and the br. vious wirness, to the sharp' in which

occurr not took prace. The children were laying on bed, and the woman was kne ling with her elbow on bed, as if she had been looking at the children; the diren were dead; but the woman they ascertained a not dead by holding a looking slass over her mouth; ing the night the woman slept a little, and had occa-net spasses; he knew nothing about the family be-

I.e. Smith, 147 West Forty ninth street, testified the was called to see this woman and the children

care of the children first and then they would all go toccher.

Dr. Lewis Snigh, 147 West Forty-ninth street, testified that he was called to see this woman and the children about a quarter before eight of clock, on the evening of the 17th of February, and found them as described by the previous witnes see, showing no signs of any struggling or vomit no; the mother appeared to be dead, but her pulse was natural; by the application of the usual methods she was cambled to breathe more perceptibly, although somewhat spasmodical; she had frequent convolutions of the limbs and she appeared to be unconscious, and during an bour and a half which witness staid with her she did not speak; he return d again about twee o'clock, and she appeared to be hysteri al; witness made an examination witle in the house, but found nothing that would lead him to believe there were any medicinal acents in the house; the woman was treated as they generally treat caves of hysteria; the appearance of the bodies of the children was not such as would lead to the supposition that they had been suffocated. Witness further testified to having been present at the post mortem examination, and there were found no evidences of disease in the brain or digestive organs, but the lungs of all the children had a darker appearance than usual, and there was a deficiency of air; the blood also was darker than its natural color; witness though it highly improbable that the children should all die sithin so short a time after taking arrenic, and if they had taken arsenic they would be likely to have purged or vomited; in the opinion of witness the children came to their death by being deprived of air by some means.

Dr. J. L. Little, 268 West Forty-second street, corroborated the statement of Dr. Smith, and stated that next day it occurred to him that children sand found the mouth and throat were free from any foreign matter. A child being suffocated by a pillow or bed would naturally endeavor to scream, and the lungs would become office, when she such as o

In reply to the question stated that she was 25 year many, and had nothing

The Hon. E. G. Spaulding Making N

what has been done in the case of the national curre cy, to include that of the national banks, as a banks deposit at the department in Washingt bonds of the United States, and are allow

the imports and exports of the country the imports and exports of the country holding merchandise or specie for an advantage their joss would be public gain.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The bill which passed the House, raising brokers

pecial contracts for their services above or con-This is as it should be, unless it were left to where—regulated solely by the laws of agre-custom, which perhaps, would be still better-ness of loan brokerage, depending as it do circumstances, and these again constantly we the state of the market, is too subtle to be r

by law.

The present law is unjust and so ridiculor
to be disregarded and only occasionally
tricky and dishonest parties to evad pay
commission to which brokers, by special
fair market value of their services, are entionce a part of the usury law and supposed
cessary as a bolster to that law, which is a
few its own protection, without its being no

### City Intelligence.

YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY .and fourteenth semi-annual meeting of this institutes was held on Saturday evening of last week, at rooms, No. 3 Chambers street, when the election officers for the current term took place. The foliogentlemen comprise the board of officers for 18 President, Charles C. Savage; Vice President, A Miller; Treasurer, John G. Clayton; Secretary, C. Faulkner; Librarian, John Craw; Directors A. Teall, Hiram Bessy, Alfred E. Parks, Wa Alexander K. Smailey, James B. Crawford, C. Devitt, James Malette, William McNeill, Geo-well, William Oberlies, George Frecker. Trus McCrea, Edward M. Skidmore, George Par-ot H. Johnston. The condition of the societies encouraging, and active measures were init in-reasing the list of members, which no about one hundred and fifty names.

THE CHARITY BALL.-The receipts from the nual charify ball of the Young Men's Association, in January last for the benealt of the Roman Ca Orphan Asylum, amounted to \$6,284. This is the k sum which has been realized by the society at a their balls. THE FRENCH CANADIANS AND ANNEXATION. - A med

he French Canadians of this city will be held the ing at room No. 5, Clinton Hall, when the subject annexation of the Canadian provinces to the States will be discussed by able speakers, and reservesives of the sense of those present duly su for adoption. It is the intention of the movernmeter to form a permanent organization for the tion of the annexation question.

PUREMAL OF GENERAL TRONTON.—The funeral of ideath appeared in a late issue of the HERALD, we place at four o'clock this afternoon, from the Col Dutch Reformed church, Lafayette place, cor Fourth street, General Van Vilet and other n officers are to act as pallbearers, and the fune course will be pronounced by a well known divine, eral Thoraton was, during his life, a useful officer modest, retiring and worthy man, and it is emigroper that mourning for his decease should be the licity celebrated.

# BOLD THEFT OF A DIAMOND RING ARRI

On Friday last George Wilson, an Englishman character, entered the jewelry store of Mr. Wm. D 158 Bowery, under the pretence of wishing to a some diamond rings, and while there he pocket good ring valued at \$550, and fled with the Je mond ring valued at \$5.00, and fied with the Jox Briggs followed in pursuit, but was unable to over fuglitive. Mr. Briggs subsequently gave detective a minute description of Wilson, and after a long he was yesterday arrested by Mr. Elder and fusl-fied as the man who stole the dismond ring in Briggs. Wilson was arreigned before Justice II at the Tombs, yesterday afternoon, and fully or for trial. The stolen junet has not been recover there is a prospect that detective Elder was head.